What is claimed is:

1. A method for administering photodynamic therapy (PDT) to a target tissue in a subject, the method comprising:

a) administering to the subject an effective amount of a first photosensitizer at a first time;

b) administering to the subject an effective amount of a second photosensitizer at a second time after the first time; and, thereafter,

c) administering to the target tissue radiation in an amount and of a wavelength effective to activate the first and second photosensitizers, thereby administering PDT to the target tissue in the subject.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second photosensitizers are the same.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second photosensitizers are different.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the first time is sufficiently earlier than the administration of radiation to enable the first photosensitizer to infiltrate into a first tissue compartment in the target tissue.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the target tissue is a tumor, and the first tissue compartment is cells in the tumor.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the second time is sufficiently earlier than the administration of radiation to enable the second photosensitizer to infiltrate into a second tissue compartment in the target tissue.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the target tissue is a tumor, and the second tissue compartment is vasculature in the tumor.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the radiation is light.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the light has a wavelength between about 600 and 700 nm.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a third photosensitizer at a third time, subsequent to the second time, and before administration of radiation.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the first time is about 2 to 72 hours prior to administering the radiation and the second time is about 15 to 60 minutes prior to administering the radiation.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the first time is about 4 hours prior to administering the radiation and the second time is about 15 minutes prior to administering the radiation.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second photosensitizers are the same or different and are independently selected from the group consisting of: indium-bound pyropheophorbides, pyrrole-derived macrocyclic compounds, porphyrins, chlorins, phthalocyanines, indium chloride methyl pyropheophorbide, naphthalocyanines, porphycenes, porphycyanines, pentaphyrins, sapphyrins, benzochlorins, chlorophylls, azaporphyrins, 5-amino levulinic acid, purpurins, anthracenediones, anthrapyrazoles, aminoanthraquinone, phenoxazine dyes, and derivatives thereof.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein one or both of the first and second photosensitizers are independently selected from the group consisting of haematoporphyrin derivatives, benzoporphyrin derivative-monoacid ring A, meta-tetrahydroxyphenylchlorin, 5-aminolevulinic acid, tin ethyl etiopurpurin, boronated protoporphyrin, lutetium texaphyrin, phthalocyanine-4, 2-(1-hexyloxyethyl)-2-devinyl pyropheophorbide-alpha, or taporfin sodium.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein one or both of the first and second photosensitizers are MV6401™ (Indium, chloro[methyl 9-ethenyl-14-ethyl-4, 8, 13, 18-

tetramethyl-20-oxo-3-phorbinepropanoato (2-)-N23, N24, N25, N26]-, [SP-4-2-(3S-trans)]- (9CI))

16. The method of claim 1, wherein an effective amount of the first and second photosensitizers is between about 0.01 mg/kg body weight and 10.0 mg/kg body weight.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the target tissue is a tumor.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the tumor is a gastric cancer, enteric cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, uterine cancer, esophageal cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, pharyngeal cancer, sarcomas, hepatic cancer, cancer of the urinary bladder, cancer of the upper jaw, cancer of the bile duct, cancer of the tongue, cerebral tumor, skin cancer, malignant goiter, prostatic cancer, cancer of the parotid gland, Hodgkin's disease, multiple myeloma, renal cancer, leukemia, or malignant lymphocytoma.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the target tissue is in the subject's eye and the method is used to treat an ophthalmologic disorder.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the ophthalmologic disorder is macular degeneration or choroidal neovascularization.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the target tissue is the subject's skin and the method is used to treat a dermatological disorder.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the dermatological disorder is psoriasis or scleroderma.